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Column One by David Courtney

DEAR MR. EDITOR, my vocabulary grows vulgar. "Peace," that "naughty word" of the famous cartoon, is on the tongue of even the most politically refined. The Soviet sphinx has eyes peering through the veil, its smile benign on the Capitalist world and its lips murmur tenderness. The blushing leaders of the West stammer confusedly, unsure whether to take these advances seriously or as the tactics of a devilish seducer. It is indeed hard to know. Whatever the Soviet may be in fact, we have told ourselves that it is an unrelenting demon; told ourselves that it is difficult to break the habit. The "naughty word" still tastes sour on the tongue.

HOW good it would be, how good it would be, how good it would be, if the advances from Moscow were really genuine; and peace, no longer a "naughty word," became something we could all believe in, to quicken our daily work, to quieten our nights and spur our calculable future. The commonality of men and women have desired it. Still, it would be foolish to count on it just yet. Even if George Malenkov should be loyal to his own words, and be willing to march to existentially with us, there are many mountains to cross before we come to peace — mountains of armament, which are the source of great profit; mountains of hatred piled up by both sides; mountains of fear; and mountains which represent the vested interests of ambitious groups of political exiles and professional anti-Communists. The Russians have set up some pretty tall mountains of their own: for them it is perhaps less a question of climbing over than climbing down; and mountain-climbers tell you that it is much easier to ascend a slippery slope than to come down it.

LONDON and Paris tend to be impressed by the friendly countenance of the new Moscow. It is, of course, a subjective tendency, full of Mr. Washington suspects a mask. When Malenkov said his peace speech, wrote "Time" magazine, "starry-eyed Western diplomats, on hand for the rigged meeting, began to hear the beat of the wings of Russia's mechanized dove of peace." Psychological warriors were quick to say that if Malenkov really wants peace he can show it by (1) stopping the Korean War; (2) forcing Peking to repudiate the Yenching in Indo-China; (3) reducing Soviet and Chinese armed forces by "one half or two-thirds"; (4) abandoning atomic expenditure and agreeing to reduce it; (5) ending all Communist anti-West propaganda; and (6) permitting foreigners to travel freely in Soviet Russia and "report what they see." These are simple tasks, wrote one of these glibsters, "which can easily be satisfied." Unconditional surrender is, no doubt, a very simple notion.

ALL the same, the talk is of peace; and tongues which had spread it out are getting used to saying it again. There may be something in it. Even if the Soviet is nervous, and wants peace so much for itself as for the chance it would give to consolidate the Communist empire, it might still be worth trying. Those who say it is not worth trying can only mean that we must go to war; and must have come to this conclusion because they fear that the West, which could probably beat the Russians in war, cannot hold its own with them in peace, — which is absurd.

Jerusalem, March 22.

EXPORTERS' PREMIUMS
Exporters will get a premium of 800 pruta per dollar of added value earned by the sale of their products abroad, a Ministerial committee decided in Jerusalem last night.

The committee also set similar premiums for net foreign currency earnings on invisible exports, including tourism.

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Payments Pact Goes Into Effect In Few Days

The Reparations Agreement with West Germany will come into effect with the exchange of ratification papers in a few days time between representatives of the two States at the U.N. Secretariat General in New York, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in a statement issued at Hakirya yesterday. Mr. Arthur Lourie, the Israeli Consul General in New York has been empowered to represent the Israel Government. West Germany will be represented by her Consul General in New York.

In addition, as a member of the United Nations, Israel is required under section 102 of the U.N. Charter to register the Agreement with the Secretary General. Without this registration, Israel would be unable to rely on the Agreement in any U.N. institution.

The Government's decision to ratify the Agreement — after its final ratification in Bonn — was taken at its regular weekly meeting this morning in Jerusalem.

The Government took this step after the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, in accordance with the authority given it by the Knesset, decided at an extraordinary meeting on Thursday to recommend ratification to the Government.

The laws of Israel invest the Government with the right of final ratification of international agreements.

Long Chapter Ends
The final decision of the two houses of the German-Liberal Republic's parliament to ratify the Reparations Agreement — ends a long chapter of demands, declarations, negotiations and governmental and parliamentary discussion, the spokesman stated.

The Bonn Government's undertaking to pay compensation amounting to \$10 billion to the State of Israel and to the Jewish Claims Conference has, by this decision, been made concrete and now enters the stage of implementation.

West Germany's stand in face of the threats and pressure that were directed at her in an effort to stop her from fulfilling the undertaking and prevent the submission of the agreement to parliament for ratification, is to be noted with satisfaction. Israel sees the fulfillment of the German undertaking towards her as a matter concerning only these two States and over which no other State has any rights.

(Leader — Page 4)

W. German Jews Aid Refugees from East

BAD NEUHEIM, Germany Sunday (UPI). — West German Jewish leaders met here today to consider emergency measures for helping over 500 Soviet non-Jews who fled Communist anti-Semitism in the past two months.

Representatives of Jewish community centres and synagogues throughout West Germany drew up plans for a fund drive to provide food, clothing and housing for the refugees.

Mr. Samuel Haber, Chairman in Germany of the American Joint Distribution Committee, said that his office would provide money to buy tools and work clothes for Jewish craftsmen and workers. He said the Joint would "provide all possible aid" for emigration from Europe. He predicted, however, that "because of restrictive features in present resettlement schemes" most of the refugees would have to remain in Germany.

The Joint would provide funds from the United Jewish Appeal to help the refugees find homes and jobs in West Germany, Mr. Haber said.

East German Jewish numbers about 2,000 persons after the war. One-fifth of them died when many Jews were purged from Government and Communist Party posts about 1950 Jewish refugees have been resettled in West Germany. The rest are waiting processing in West Berlin reception centres.

JAPAN READY TO BUY ISRAELI POTASH
LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday (UPI). — Japan is ready to purchase immediately Israeli-made products, especially potash, Dr. M. Fleish of the Palestine Economic Corporation, said here today, upon his return by P.A.L. from a business visit to that country.

In general the Japanese traded only within the framework of general commercial agreements which assured them of export markets, but they were prepared to pay cash for potash at the price and quality were right, he said. Dr. Fleish thought there were good chances for a trade agreement between Israel and Japan, with this country supplying potash, leather goods and textiles against machinery, fishing boats and other industrial goods.

Political Activities Of Civil Servants Defined

Provisions limiting the right of civil servants to engage in political activities, included in the proposed Civil Service Law, were considerably eased by an amendment in the final wording of the law, as approved by the Cabinet at its weekly meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

According to the amended version civil servants will be forbidden to take part in the leadership of political groups or to engage in other party activities if these conflict with their official functions as civil servants. The Government will decide on the posts whose holders are to be proscribed from political activities and the activities to be considered as such.

A Government spokesman explained that in taking a decision on these questions the Government would bear in mind particularly whether there is a danger that the official concerned will be influenced in his official work by participating in political activities. The spokesman said that the amendment would limit both the number of civil servants to be barred from political activity as well as the range of activities considered "political" as compared with the original draft.

The Cabinet decided that although the law will be binding as such only after Knesset approval, it is already binding on civil servants as an administrative measure.

According to the proposed law only the Civil Service Commission may appoint or dismiss civil servants (of present Ministers, as well as certain high-ranking officials, have such authority). There will be a special provision which a civil servant may be dismissed only on a temporary basis, if he has not yet served the minimum period of six months in permanent status. If the Cabinet decides to dismiss a civil servant, or if he has been found guilty by a criminal or disciplinary court.

Obtaining Funds
The problem of obtaining the necessary funds to start development projects which would ease unemployment was also discussed by the Cabinet. While the sum involved was mentioned as between IL20m. and IL30m., the final decision was taken on the exact sum or whether it is to be collected as a tax or a loan. Neither was any decision taken whether the payments should be levied on the basis of income or property, the spokesman said. All these details will be worked out by a ministerial committee which is to present its detailed proposals at the next Cabinet meeting.

The Cabinet yesterday also approved a number of legislative amendments to be tabled in the Knesset soon. These include one abolishing the 50 per cent ceiling for the foreign travel tax. Another would perpetuate the law on state guarantees to loans. At present this law must be approved by the Knesset every year.

A three-man ministerial committee composed of the Ministers of Finance, Interior and Agriculture was appointed to study the fiscal policies of municipalities. The committee was set up following an appeal by a municipality against the refusal of the Minister of the Interior to approve a rise in the tax rate.

The official Communiqué stated: "At its meeting, the Cabinet approved the proposed amendments after its approval by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee."

Hebrew U. Board Meeting Honours Weizmann

Members of the Hebrew University Board of Governors which began its deliberations yesterday in Jerusalem met in the afternoon to pay homage to the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, one of the University's founders and for 20 years President of the Board of Governors.

The next President of the University has already been chosen and his name will be announced in a day or so, The POST learned yesterday.

President Zvi Rabinovich, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, Dr. F. Goldman, President of World Jewish Congress, and many faculty heads heard Sir Leon Simon deliver an appreciation of the "Father of the University" whose character of statesman-scientist drew him inevitably toward this crown of the nation's scholarship. Sir Leon remarked that Weizmann had not always been in accord with developments in the University, and gave wise criticism, which had been partly justified by events since.

Professor Norman Ben-Zvi, introducing Sir Leon, also gave reminiscences of their fruitful partnership in the early days of the University. Dr. Zvi Weizman, Honorary President of the American Friends of the H.U., and a noted brain specialist, was in the chair.

3 More 'Quakes Felt in Stricken Area of Turkey

ISTANBUL, Sunday (AP). — Three new tremors, one described as "violent," shook Turkey's earthquake corner in Western Asia Minor, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported today. The Agency said new tremors were reported by the Istanbul Observatory at 10:14, 11:01 and 15:16 local time. The last one was reported as violent.

The Anatolian Agency noted today 260 dead in the March 15 quake. Ankara Radio tonight said the toll at Yenice was 150 alone. Istanbul newspapers, after previously reporting much larger death figures, varied in estimates today from about 250 to 300.

Israel Flies Blankets To 'Quake Victims

A cargo plane of the Israel Air Force left last night for Turkey with a supply of blankets for the earthquake victims. The blankets were a gift of the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency.

U.S. May Serve Arab Interests - 'Observer'

LONDON, Sunday. — "In a copy-right despatch to 'The Observer' from Washington Alan Blair Buchanan says that Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles believe the interests of the Arab states deserve greater attention if a permanent settlement of the dispute with Israel and an effective Defence Organization are to be achieved in the Middle East."

But it is felt that the best means of doing this at the moment, instead of seeking any general settlement of the Israel-Arab dispute, would be to assist in getting an agreement between Britain and Egypt on the Suez followed by Egypt's adherence to the Middle East Defence Organization.

If this is successful it is hoped Egypt will lift her economic and naval blockade of Israel. A Cairo despatch to the same paper repeats the Beirut report of American proposals for a settlement of Israel-Arab differences, adding: "There is reason to believe it has been suggested to Israel that she should make some frontier concessions to the Arab states — though there has been no provision for a Negev corridor between Egypt and Jordan — if the U.S. is to organize a peace settlement."

Mr. Davies, who was met by representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the British Embassy, said that during his stay here he would have talks with President Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Sharett.

In reply to reporters' questions, the visitor said that he was opposed to arms shipments to the Arabs, but could not say whether there would be any actual change in British policy on this point. He pointed out that Britain was vitally interested in the peace of this part of the world, "one of the most important, if not the most important, areas of the world, as it bridges three continents."

Child's Day Marked in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — A cheque for \$150 from Jewish soldiers of the U.N. forces in Korea addressed to Youth Aliya on the occasion of Jewish Child's Day was received here today. Mr. Moshe Kol, member of the Jewish Agency Executive and head of the Youth Aliya Department, told the capacity-filled "Omer Shalom" hall here tonight.

Children from all parts of the country attended the celebrations and joined forces in presenting a play, dance, songs, and individual performances.

Mr. Kol pointed out that 60,000 children from all over the world had been absorbed in Israel since Youth Aliya was formed and graduates have already formed 25 new settlements. Youth Aliya has recently received a request to accept 300 Jewish orphans from Buenos Aires. "We are proud to say," Mr. Kol concluded, "that these children will be received by us with an open heart and open arms."

Van Fleet: U.N. Arms Unable to Meet Attack

WASHINGTON, Sunday (AP). — General James Van Fleet, former Eighth Army Commander, has told Senators that the U.S. Eighth Army has not enough ammunition to meet a Communist offensive in Korea.

His testimony, together with that of top Pentagon chiefs, caused Senators Ralph E. Flanders and Francis Case to question whether the ammunition shortage had not been in fact part of a deliberate Government policy to hold the Army in check. General Van Fleet gave his testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 5, 4, and 10. Most of it was heard, except the public should have the full story as they had heard it, except for the portions bearing on national security.

General Van Fleet refused to retreat on his claims of shortage even when he sat face to face with General Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff before the Committee.

General Collins' position was that the Army's mission in Korea is dictated by diplomatic policy. There is enough ammunition to do the limited job given the Army.

Committee members bristled when General Van Fleet said visiting Staff officers had told him in Korea the reason for the ammunition shortage was lack of money, production difficulties and the steel strike. Senator Harry F. Byrd and Senator Margaret Chase Smith and others declared that Congress had provided all the money asked by the Defense Department.

Questioning by Senator Byrd brought out the fact that the Army has been given \$4,700m. in the past three years for ammunition alone and that only \$1,500m. worth of supplies have been delivered.

General Van Fleet said he understood the situation is better now than it was when he left Korea last month, but he made it clear that he is in direct disagreement with his Pentagon superiors on how much ammunition the Army should shoot and what the Army's mission in Korea should be. He favoured an aggressive policy.

Satellite Pressure On Tito Said Eased

LONDON, Sunday. — Marshal Tito told Prime Minister Churchill that pressure on him by Soviet satellite states had eased since his visit to Britain last month, but he made it clear that he is in direct disagreement with his Pentagon superiors on how much ammunition the Army should shoot and what the Army's mission in Korea should be. He favoured an aggressive policy.

These sources summed up Tito's five-day visit to Britain as having laid the groundwork for the greatest possible collaboration between Yugoslavia and the Western powers short of a formal defence pact.

Tito is said to have told British officials that there had been a slackening of aggressive moves, such as frontier violations, troop movements and plane incidents, on his borders even before the death of Stalin. He ascribed the change to Yugoslavia's strength and determination and aid received from the West.

There was "uneasiness" but no sign of withdrawal "towards" or "against" Yugoslavia in the Satellite, he is reported to have said. Bulgaria and Albania were especially restive. The Soviet Army would be forced to tighten its military vice on the satellites if Moscow's control was to be maintained.

There would be sporadic troubles for Premier George Malenkov, who obviously did not command the respect or authority of Stalin. Tito is thought to have said, but in his view there was no prospect of any immediate change in the satellites' role in Russia itself.

Marshall Tito sent a telegram to Queen Elizabeth from his friends the Gales, now streaming through the English Channel, expressing thanks for Britain's hospitality.

British destroyers are escorting the Gales as far as Sicily. A leading article in the official Yugoslav Government paper, "Borba," said that Tito's visit represented the "highest point" in Yugoslav foreign policy for the past few years.

3-Year-Old Girl Drowned in Migdal

MIGDAL ASCALON, Sunday (UPI). — Three-year-old Nahara Nurul was drowned in a muddy pool near her home in the southern part of town today.

She had gone out to play in the yard and, when she did not return soon, her mother and 11-year-old brother Abraham started looking for her. She was found lying in the pool, and the boy ran screaming to the local first aid station to summon aid. A newcomer from Persia, he could not make himself understood but the duty orderly followed him home, where police had already arrived upon the summons of neighbours. The police doctor had already reported the girl dead.

The father, Yacov Nurul, is employed at the Migdal Gad pipe factory. The family, which also includes a year-old boy, arrived a few weeks ago.

U.N. to Make New Bid Today For East-West Peace

UNITED NATIONS, Sunday (UPI). — A large number of U.N. members were ready today to go more than half way to further the hope that recent Russian use of force might actually mean something, and the arrival on Thursday of the Soviet chief delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, is awaited with no little expectation.

U.N. delegates foresee little hope in ending the deadlock on the election of a new Secretary-General or coaxing out a new constructive Russian move in Korea, but there are hopes that Premier Malenkov's remarks might be translated into action in other fields to bolster peace.

Tomorrow the Political Committee will make a new effort to find a common meeting ground. This will come when the Committee takes up the suggestion of Mr. L. N. Palar, the Indonesian delegate, for a readjustment of the agenda to avoid disturbing what he calls the "existing mood of conciliation."

The Committee is scheduled to take up Czechoslovakia's charges that the U.S. is interfering with its internal affairs, while the germ warfare question is to follow it on the agenda. Mr. Palar has suggested that the Committee avoid these two which are certain to bring acrimonious debate, and instead move to the Polish item repeating the Soviet position on the Korean truce formula and on disarmament and demanding a major power peace pact.

Mr. Palar's viewpoint which is widely shared was that without endorsing the Polish proposal, a discussion of this item at this time in the light of the new Soviet regime's recent utterances might bring fresh political manoeuvring during which the Soviet would have an opportunity to put its peace talk into concrete terms.

Russia Peace Talk Put Into High Gear

LONDON, Sunday (AP). — Peace and collaboration with the West were the main themes over Moscow Radio tonight as Soviet Union pushed its new "peace offensive" to the hilt.

"We want to live in peace with the Peoples of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France — with everyone irrespective of their social and government regime," said one overseas broadcast in Greek.

"We want to trade with all countries for the common good. We are faithful to the ideas of Stalin and we have but one object — to avert war."

COHEN BACK FROM LONDON PEC TALKS

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday (UPI). — The Attorney General, Mr. Haim Cohen, returned by El Al today from London after negotiations on behalf of the Government in connection with electricity and oil. He expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks regarding the future expansion of the Palestine Electric Corporation, Mr. Abraham Rubenstein, PEC director, would leave for the U.S. shortly to raise further capital, Mr. Cohen said.

Negotiations with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company are to be continued in London by Mr. David Silonsky of the Ministry of Justice who is at present in the British capital.

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WITH the yesterday's ratification by the Israel Government of the Reparations Agreement this great undertaking is now in effect, and after time will show that those who initiated this project and carried it through will deserve the grateful thanks of the nation.

During the first year of the Agreement Israel will be able, as a result, to meet her account for fuel oil with the United Kingdom. The remainder of the 200 million marks scheduled to be paid in the first two years will be spent on goods and services. This will be apportioned as to 21 per cent for heavy raw materials, steel, iron, manufactured goods of a similar nature and electrical equipment. Machinery, vehicles, railway equipment, ships, engines and building materials will account for 36 per cent, chemical products and raw materials for the chemical and light industry will account for 26 per cent, and the remainder will go on agricultural requirements, services, insurance, transport and the administration of the Agreement.

It has to be realized that the Agreement will extend over twelve years and during that period increasing contact between Israel and Germany will be bound to develop. It was this fact which was at the root of as much opposition - genuine and make-believe - to the original talks. It continues to induce the agreement and the administration of the Agreement, principally the Israel Foreign Ministry.

It is fitting at this moment to reflect whether such opposition is justified both by the practical and moral aspects of the situation. Dr. Adenauer, the Chancellor of Western Germany, has tried to make it as clear as possible that he hopes by this Agreement to lift some of the burden or guilt of the shoulders of the German people. This view was expressed freely by most of the speakers in both Houses of the West German Parliament. It is platitude to repeat that the guilt of six million murdered men and women cannot be wiped out by payment of money. In one of his most powerful poems the late Chaim Nachman Bialik cried out that it was useless to call on God for vengeance against the murderers of Jewish children, for even Heaven could devise no adequate punishment for such a crime. But this does not mean that the murderers should also be allowed to get away with their spoils. When Elijah the prophet rebuked Ahab his cry was "Hast thou murdered and also taken possession?" Adequate reparation there can never be, but some reparation Israel was entitled to expect. The willingness to pay was but a token of Germany's will to reparation. That is how the decent Germans regarded it and there it should be allowed to rest.

If Germany's repentance is indeed genuine, and the years during which the Agreement will have to operate will demonstrate this, then Israel must in all talk of punishing Germany there can surely be no more subtle punishment to those who are still Nazi in spirit, neo-Nazis we call them, than to know that it is the Jewish people whom they wronged beyond measure who have now taken the lead in guiding them back along the road to decency, to moral rehabilitation and renewed fellowship with the civilized world.

Nothing corrupts so readily as hate, and for Israel, too, it is as well that instead of years of barren hate there should be this lofty sublimation. The ethics of the Bible prescribe that no more rewarding punishment can be offered the sinner than to help him to live upon his head.

The Foreign Ministry will now be free to make up lost ground in other spheres. To that end it is a welcome sign that Mrs. Golda Myerson, Israel's first Minister to Moscow, has been able to leave to seek justice and account for Russian Jewry as leader, and not as a delegate, to the United Nations. The Foreign Ministry, in its turn, will now be able to undertake the promised visit to Latin America. The communities there whom loyalty to the Zionist effort has won universal admiration rightly deserve the encouragement his visit will bring, and the clear lines of friendship with the South American Republics which Mr. Shazar's visit is sure to bring will not fall to the days ahead, whether at the U.N. or in cord relations with the individual States.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARITHMETIC Elections and Apartheid

By HUGH LATIMER

CAPE TOWN.

THE general elections which will be held on April 15 in South Africa are the climax of five years of aggressive apartheid legislation by the Nationalist Party in power and of aggressive opposition by the English-language Press, churches, municipalities, trade unions, liberals and a political ginger-group of ex-servicemen, the Jewish Commando.

The opposition United Party rarely took the initiative in this opposition, but supported it when it appeared public feeling was roused. Then, about four months ago, the United Party began to temporise and has accepted the greater part of the apartheid laws in principle. The party estimates that the marginal voter, who is Afrikaans speaking, supports apartheid. While the Government tries to make apartheid the major issue at this election, as in 1948, the opposition tries to prevent it; so far the Government has been the most successful.

Separate Development

What is apartheid? Nationalists define it as "separate development of Whites and non-Whites in South Africa. The real obstacle to its fair implementation is that the Whites are the 'haves' and the non-Whites the 'have-nots' of the Continent, but the Government has not yet come face to face with this difficulty. Indeed, the visitor who had not seen South Africa for five years would find very little difference except the police at railway stations and post-offices. They are by far the most self-reliant of the non-Whites, and accordingly the most disliked. The Europeans total 2,640,000; that is to say, are outnumbered by three and a half to one. At the last count 57 per cent of them spoke Afrikaans as their home language, 38 per cent English, and four per cent other languages, chiefly German. This is the fulcrum of Union parliamentary politics, for the Nationalists are 100 per cent Afrikaans and regard Afrikaans who do not support them as traitors. Not all do, as is clear from the fact that in 1948 the Opposition actually polled 140,000 more votes than the Government. The United Party is hybrid and believes in full bilingualism and a common South African nationality.

Decisive Election

Adherents of both the major parties believe that this is a crossroads election. Goodie supporters feel that South Africa is moving away from the civilized world, unless it was because he admitted to an interest in Zionism. We do not know whether he collects anything else in addition to birds, his last two visits were to the China-Tibet border and to Rindhi.

It has been raining in Jerusalem as though it would never stop. Rivulets run down all the streets, gardens are seas of mud, and wet laundry lies festooned around the house. We met one of the oldest inhabitants and



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in Cape Town alone. The Government's labour policy requires the removal of the present flow of Africans into the town; it has not yet been started. Its active policy requires the abolition of elective bodies and their replacement by obsequious tribal institutions, as well as the building of factories in the native reserves to absorb surplus labour. Finally, the Separate Representation of Races Act (mixed blood) voters of the common roll in the Cape and giving them separate (European) representation has been passed by Parliament but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court - if returned to parliament it will be amended to suit its late effect notwithstanding.

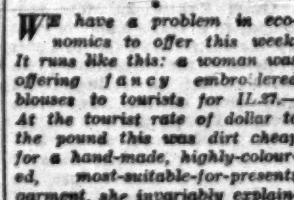
Millions Without Franchise

An understanding of the arithmetical background is essential for the understanding of South Africa, for it is at the basis of all political thought. Of the population of 12½ million, eight and a half million will not be represented at this election, for they are African natives, Africans with property qualifications who live in the Cape are entitled to elect three Europeans, but their election takes place next November. There are one million Cape people - "Malays" and coloured of mixed blood - of whom 47,000 men with the requisite property qualifications have the vote alongside Europeans. If the Government is returned, this will be their last election under these conditions.

Indians (population 230,000) have no vote at all, except for a handful who live in the Cape. They are by far the most self-reliant of the non-Whites, and accordingly the most disliked. The Europeans total 2,640,000; that is to say, are outnumbered by three and a half to one. At the last count 57 per cent of them spoke Afrikaans as their home language, 38 per cent English, and four per cent other languages, chiefly German. This is the fulcrum of Union parliamentary politics, for the Nationalists are 100 per cent Afrikaans and regard Afrikaans who do not support them as traitors. Not all do, as is clear from the fact that in 1948 the Opposition actually polled 140,000 more votes than the Government. The United Party is hybrid and believes in full bilingualism and a common South African nationality.

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and especially from the British Commonwealth which for many of them is the symbol. Nationalists say that the British Commonwealth is a mere cloak for the selfish interests of the British Empire, and they do not regard those lands as the most important nowadays. They feel the decision may decide the future of "white civilization" in southern Africa, that the policy of the United Party in power would be one of active hostility to increased integration. Now, they say, is the last opportunity to establish the United Party in power. The United Party is a coalition of people who believe that there is a difference in opinion about methods. Most Nationalists believe that it does not pay to be over with the natives; that the one argument he understands is force. The other side think that the Government's force is obviously used and is causing unnecessary friction, which, they say, did not exist before 1948.

(This is the first of a series of articles on the coming South African elections.)

Readers' Letters

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Yours etc.

Haifa, March 17.

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Yours etc.

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Haifa, March 17.

TAX EXEMPTION

Sir, - In reply to G.L.'s letter we beg to state that a rule all changes in electricity tariffs, approved by Government, are everywhere effective as from the next following date of meter-readings. Thus, not only an increase but also a reduction in electricity tariffs affects consumption prior to the date of the meter-reading.

As to the similar effect of reduction in electricity tariffs - this has occurred twice, in 1949 and in 1951.

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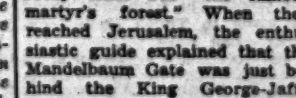
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M. Y. BEN-GAVRIEL

Jerusalem, February 25.

NOTICE

New additional telephone line in the Tel Aviv Office No. 6994



Philippine Air Lines

ROUTE OF THE ORIENT STAR

General Agents: INTERNATIONAL ROUTES LTD.

Tel Aviv: 23 Eshkol St. Tel Aviv, 23 Eshkol St.

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SWEDISH DRILL

The Swedish Parliament has just decided to provide service for members of the Cabinet by a large majority it was decided to buy two cars which the 16 Cabinet Ministers will be able to use alternatively. It was also decided to hire two drivers.

But all the details were in agreement with what they decided on a Sunday towards "Sunday". An amusing detail, however, is that the Minister of Justice, who is the chairman of the Swedish Municipal Council and who is always a service car.

The majority, however, found it unprofitable that Premier Ekman should have to use the train unless given a lift by his neighbours who is the chairman of the Swedish Municipal Council and who is always a service car.

(U.S.)

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New Regulations For Admittance to Bar

POST Legal Correspondent

REGULATIONS to govern the admission of Law School graduates and foreign advocates to the Bar and to establish a mechanism to deal with complaints about unethical behaviour on the part of attorneys, were issued by the Minister of Justice last week and are to come into effect on April 1. They will be of decisive importance to the group of Hebrew University students graduating from Law School in July.

Admission to the Bar can be secured by a Hebrew University Law School graduate who has served under articles in a lawyer's office or with the Government for two years following the completion of his studies. After this apprenticeship, the candidate must still be examined in one or more of the following subjects: legal ethics, procedure, and interpretation of laws and legal documents.

A graduate of a Law School (local or foreign) other than that of the Hebrew University must sit for examinations which are prepared by the Law Council and cover the entire law in force in Israel. The candidate must also show that he understands the Hebrew language and like Hebrew University students, must serve under articles for two years and then qualify in one or more of the three subjects.

The examinations for non-Hebrew University graduates will be held twice a year. There are seven broad subjects, but the candidate need not sit for more than two at a time. The Law Council may exempt a graduate from examinations if he has successfully passed similar courses in an approved institution overseas.

Articles can be served only with an advocate of five years' standing. He may not take more than two apprentices, and must commit himself to supervise their work. It must be purely of a legal nature, and must last at least 30 hours a week. Petitions for transfer during the two year period, whether submitted by the supervising advocate or by the articled clerk, must be approved by the Chairman of the Law Council. The Council may refuse to recognise, or may alternatively, prolong the period of apprenticeship of a clerk who violates these regulations or performs his work negligently.

Similar rules apply to work with the Government. Clerks will be assigned to the Courts or to the Legal Service of the Government. In the former case a Judge or Magistrate, and in the latter one of the employees in the Service, will act as the clerk's direct supervisor. They are to be assigned pay grades and accorded the status of a Government employee.

In addition to complying with these rules, candidates will be admitted to the Bar only if they are citizens or residents of Israel, if they have attained the age of 23, if they have not been

convicted of an offence to which a stigma is attached, if they do not practise any handicraft or trade and if they have not been subject to bankruptcy proceedings. Exceptions in special cases may, however, be made.